Supreme Court, U. S.
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In the
Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1975

NO. 76-129

S. SANFORD LEVY AND SUCCESSION OF
MRS. MARY PHENE VETERS LEVY (S. SANFORD
LEVY, TESTAMENTARY EXECUTOR)
Petitioners

versus

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

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TO THE HONORABLE WARREN BURGER, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Petitioners, S. Sanford Levy and the Succession of Mrs. Mary Phene Veters Levy (S. Sanford Levy, Testamentary Executor), respectfully petition this Honorable Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review a judgment and opinion of the United States Court of Claims rendered in this cause on May 12, 1976.

I. OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Claims is No. 172-75 of that Court and is reproduced as Appendix A.

II. JURISDICTION

The judgment sought to be reviewed is that of the United States Court of Claims, No. 172-75 decided on May 12, 1976 (Appendix A). The statutory provision believed to confer on this Court jurisdiction to review the judgment in question is Section 1255 of Title 28 of the United States Code.

III. QUESTION PRESENTED

Petitioner, S. Sanford Levy, served as judge of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, for a number of years when in 1972 petitioner paid a qualifying fee of $550.00 and $14,403.20 as his pro rata share of the costs of sample ballots in furtherance of his endeavor to retain his judgeship. The question presented is whether these expenses are deductible under Sections 162 or 212 of the Internal Revenue Code, and if not deductible, whether these costs may be amortized over the term to which petitioner was elected.

IV. STATUTES INVOLVED

Title 26, Section 162, of the United States Code provides in subsection (a) thereof:

> There shall be allowed as a deduction all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on any trade or business,. . .

Title 26, Section 212 of the United States Code provides:

> In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year –

> (1) for the production or collection of income;
>
> (2) for the management, conservation, or maintenance of property held for the production of income; or
>
> (3) in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of any tax

V. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Plaintiff, S. Sanford Levy, had been practicing law for thirty-five years when he became a judge of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. After serving as Judge for approximately seven years, and realizing that at his age of seventy it would be difficult to re-establish his law practice, he sought to retain his judgeship, which paid $34,000.00 per year, plus rights to a pension at the end of the term, and his efforts were successful.

In connection with these successful efforts to retain his position, plaintiff expended $14,403.20 on sample ballots distributed by various organizations, and $550.00 for the privilege of qualifying for the position. Plaintiff deducted these amounts on the joint income tax return for the year 1972. Upon disallowance of these deductions, the deficiency was paid and suit for refund of $6,737.28 plus interest was brought in the United States Court of Claims.

Respondent's motion for summary judgment was granted and plaintiffs' petition was dismissed.

The jurisdiction of the United States Court of Claims was based on Title 28, Sections 1346 (a) (1), Section 1491, of the United States Code.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The United States Court of Claims erroneously applied this Court's decision in *McDonald v. Commissioner*, 323 U.S. 57 (1944). There is no doubt that expenses incurred in the performance of duties of a judicial office are deductible as expenses of a trade or business. *McDonald v. Commissioner*, 323 U.S. 57, (1944) 59-60. This Court concluded that *seeking re-election* is not the performance of the trade of business of being a judge. However, subsequent to the decision in *McDonald*, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the expenses of waging an active campaign in a *special election* in which voters were to determine whether or not the taxpayer should be recalled from office were deductible. Rev. Rul. 71-470, IRB 1971-4,9. Moreover, expenses of seeking employment have been allowed as deductions under Section 162 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Rev. Rul. 75-120, IRB 1975-15, 8. Thus, denial of employment-seeking expenses for those taxpayers seeking public office is an arbitrary and discriminatory application of the taxing statutes, which should be corrected by this court.

In addition, it must be acknowledged that the provisions of Section 212 of the Internal Revenue Code are sufficiently broad to permit a deduction of the expenses in question. Costs of seeking a position which was paying $34,000.00 per year, plus a pension upon retirement for the judge as well as his widow, were incurred for the production of income. As pointed out by the *four* dissenting judges in the *McDonald* case:

> The 1942 Act articulated the purpose of Congress to wipe out every vestige of a policy which denied tax deductions for legitimate expenses incurred in producing taxable income. Taxation on net, not on gross, income has always been the broad basic policy of our income tax laws pp. 66-67.

Moreover, in the *McDonald* case, this Court did not consider whether or not the expenses in question constituted a capital investment which is recoverable over the term of the office. It is respectfully submitted that due consideration should be given to this treatment of the expenses incurred by petitioner.

It is further respectfully submitted that if the ratio decidendi of the *McDonald* case was that such deductions are against public policy, attention is directed to the fact that the expenses here being questioned were incurred in a *state* election, not in a federal election, and were *not campaign contributions*. Thus, to deny the deductions of campaign *expenses* – nothing more than advertising expenses – is to discriminate against office-seekers as compared with taxpayers who are permitted to deduct advertising expenses incurred in their trade or business or to produce income.

Moreover, if the decision in the *McDonald* case rests on a reluctance to permit the use of public funds for the benefit of office-seekers in the form of tax deductions for campaign expenses, a review of Senate Report 93-689 (Vo. 3, U.S. Code - Congressional and Administrative News, 1974, p. 5613) will disclose the extent to which *public funds* can be made availabe for campaign expenses. That is, the total fund was estimated at $234,740,000.00, which will be *tax dollars* paid by *individuals* made available for use by Presidential candidates. In view of the public funds now being used for political campaigns, it is respectfully submitted that public

policy can not be the basis for denying the deduction of campaign expenses in this case, particularly when the desire for a reconsideration of that decision has been expressed by judges who were presented with the issue *(James B. Carey,* 56 T.C. 477, 485 (1971). It must be remembered that the authority for such a result is a case for which "Mr. Justice Frankfurter announced the conclusion and judgment of the Court, and an opinion in which the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Roberts, and Mr. Justice Jackson"[1] *) concurred,* and in which Mr. Justice Rutledge *concurred in the result,* and for which Mr. Justice Black wrote a *dissenting* opinion, joined by Mr. Justice Reed, Mr. Justice Douglas, and Mr. Justice Murphy.

CONCLUSION

Wherefore, petitioners pray that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Claims.

S. SANFORD LEVY, PRO SE
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New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

1. McDonald v. Commissioner, 323 U.S. 57, 58.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, S. Sanford Levy, PRO SE in the foregoing application for writ of certiorari, do hereby certify that I have served copies of the foregoing application for writ on:

Hon. Robert H. Bork
Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

and

Hon. Scott P. Crampton
Assistant Attorney General
Attention: Mr. George L. Squires
Department of Justice
Tax Division
Washington, D. C. 20530

by mailing copies thereof, air mail, postage pre-paid, addressed to their respective offices on the day of July, 1976.

All parties required to be served have been served.

S. Sanford Levy

Appendix A

CORRECTED COPY

In the United States Court of Claims

No. 172–75

(Decided May 12, 1976)

Veterans

S. SANFORD LEVY AND SUCCESSION OF MRS. MARY PHENE LEVY (S. SANFORD LEVY, TESTAMENTARY EXECUTOR) v. THE UNITED STATES

S. Sanford Levy, Pro se.

Theodore D. Peyser, Donald H. Olson, and *George L. Squires,* with whom was *Assistant Attorney General Scott P. Crampton,* for defendant.

Before COWEN, *Chief Judge,* NICHOLS and KUNZIG, *Judges.*

ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

KUNZIG, *Judge,* delivered the opinion of the court.

Plaintiff [1] brings this income tax refund suit seeking a deduction for various expenses incurred in obtaining reelection to his position as a state court judge. Because such expenses are not deductible under the Internal Revenue Code, we hold for defendant.

Plaintiff was first elected judge of the district court for New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1966. Later, during his successful 1972 reelection effort plaintiff paid a $550 qualification fee to the "State Central Committee" and also incurred $14,403.-

[1] For convenience only Judge Levy is referred to as plaintiff. The estate of the Judge's deceased wife is also a party to this suit because the tax return in question was originally filed as a joint return.

20 in miscellaneous campaign expenses. Plaintiff deducted both the qualification fee and the campaign expenses from his 1972 income. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) disallowed the deduction and assessed a deficiency. Plaintiff paid the deficiency and after his refund claim was denied by the IRS, timely brought the present action seeking a refund of the deficiency, plus interest.

Defendant enters a motion for summary judgment, arguing that the instant reelection expenses are not deductible under the Internal Revenue Code. Plaintiff opposes the motion contending that his 1972 reelection costs are deductible under subsections 162(a) or 212(1) either (1) as expenses *directly deductible* from ordinary income or (2) as *capital investment* amortizable over the term of the judgeship. Because the reelection expenses in question are not deductible under the provisions of subsections 162(a) or 212(1), as analyzed below, we grant defendant's motion for summary judgment and dismiss plaintiff's petition.

(1) Direct deduction:

In support of his initial contention, plaintiff argues that subsections 162(a) or 212(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 allow him to deduct the reelection expenses directly from his 1972 income.[2] The expenses in question take two forms: miscellaneous campaign costs and the qualification fee. Each of these expenses will be separately considered to determine if either is properly deductible directly from plaintiff's 1972 income.

The first expense considered is the miscellaneous campaign expense. The Supreme Court's decision in *McDonald* v. *Commissioner,* 323 U.S. 57 (1944) clearly compels denial of plaintiff's attempt to deduct campaign costs directly from his 1972 income.

In *McDonald,* the Court specifically held that the miscellaneous reelection expenses of a Pennsylvania judge were

[2] Subsection 162(a) provides in part:

"There shall be allowed as a deduction all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business * * *."

Subsection 212(1) specifies:

"In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year—(1) for the production or collection of income * * *."

not deductible under either subsection 23(a)(1)(A) or 23(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939.[3] The claim to a subsection 23(a)(1)(A)(§ 162(a)) *business deduction* was denied on the grounds that the campaign costs *were not an* "*ordinary and necessary*" expense. The Court drew a crucial distinction between the costs of performing the judicial function (deductible as ordinary and necessary) and expenditures during the effort to secure the position (nondeductible).

> [The judge's] campaign contributions were not expenses incurred in being a judge but in trying to be a judge for the next ten years. [*McDonald*, *supra* at 60].

Clearly, plaintiff's campaign expenses in the instant case stand on the same footing as those in *McDonald*. They are not deductible directly from income either under subsection 162(a) or 212(1) because they are not "ordinary and necessary expenses" of being a judge.

Further evidence of a Congressional intent to disallow deductions for campaign expenses is found in a more recent amendment to section 162. Subsection 162(e)(2)(A) specifically prevents deduction of political campaign expenses which might otherwise be deductible under subsection 162(e)(1) (expenses incurred in connection with legislative appearances or legislative interests of a taxpayer).[4] This

[3] Subsection 23(a)(1)(A) of the 1939 Code is the immediate predecessor of subsection 162(a) of the 1954 Code. The language construed by the Court in *McDonald* is identical to that which plaintiff now attempts to use in subsection 162(a) of the 1954 Code.

"In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions • • • all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business • • •." [§ 23(a)(1)(A), Int. Rev. Code of 1939].

In addition, subsection 23(a)(2) of the 1939 Code is essentially identical to subsection 212(1) of the 1954 Code, also relied on by plaintiff in the instant action.

"In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions • • • [i]n the case of an individual, all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year for the production or collection of income • • •." [§ 23(a)(2), Int. Rev. Code of 1939].

To compare the provisions of the 1939 Code with those of the current Code, *see* note 2, *supra*.

[4] Subsection 162(e)(2)(A), added by Pub. L. No. 87-324, § 3(a)(1962) provides:

"The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not be construed as allowing the deduction of any amount paid or incurred • • • for participation in, or intervention in, any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office • • •." § 162(e)(2)(A), Int. Rev. Code of 1954].

amendment presents a vivid example of Congressional reluctance to allow deduction of campaign costs.

Although the Court of Claims has never decided the question of deductibility of judicial campaign expenses under subsection 162(a) or 212(1), several other circuit courts have uniformly applied *McDonald* to deny such deductions. *Nichols* v. *Commissioner*, 511 F. 2d 618 (5th Cir. 1975), *aff'g* 60 T.C. 236 (1973), *cert. denied*, 423 U.S. 912 (1975); *Maness* v. *United States*, 367 F. 2d 357 (5th Cir. 1966), *cert. denied*, 386 U.S. 932 (1967); *Campbell* v. *Davenport*, 362 F. 2d 624 (5th Cir. 1966); *Shoyer* v. *United States*, 290 F. 2d 817 (3rd Cir. 1961), *cert. denied*, 368 U.S. 835 (1961); *Carey* v. *Commissioner*, 56 T.C. 477 (1971), *aff'd*, 460 F. 2d 1259 (4th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied*, 409 U.S. 990 (1972). The unanimity of such decision lends even more force to the instant denial of a subsection 162(a) or 212(1) direct deduction for plaintiff's miscellaneous campaign expenses.

Having determined that plaintiff may not directly deduct the campaign expenses from income by use of subsections 162(a) and 212(1), we turn to the question of plaintiff's $550 qualification fee. The Supreme Court was also faced with a similar expenditure in addition to the campaign expenses in *McDonald*, *supra*. The Court disallowed the Pennsylvania judge's attempts to deduct a "State party assessment," again rejecting any application of the predecessors to subsections 162(a) and 212(1).

The "assessment" in *McDonald* is almost indistinguishable from the "qualification fee" involved in the case at bar. Moreover, like the reelection expenses in *McDonald*, the qualification fee in the instant action represents nondeductible expenses incurred in attempting to be a judge as opposed to properly deductible expenses incurred in carrying out the judicial function. *See*, *e.g.*, *Nichols*, *supra* (statutory qualification fee held not deductible); *Campbell*, *supra* (assessment by county executive committee held nondeductible). In short, like his campaign expenses, plaintiff's qualification fee is not directly deductible from income either under authority of subsection 162(a) or 212(1).

Plaintiff attempts to overcome the thrust of *McDonald*, subsection 162(e)(2)(A), and other case law by urging that

the trend of recent Tax Court decisions has been to allow deductions for expenses incurred in seeking new employment. *Black* v. *Commissioner*, 60 T.C. 108 (1973); *Primuth* v. *Commissioner*, 54 T.C. 374 (1970). However, the Tax Court has clearly rejected application of this trend to *campaign expenses*. *Carey* v. *Commissioner*, 56 T.C. 477 (1971), *aff'd* 460 F. 2d 1259 (4th Cir. 1972) distinguished deductible new employment expenses from nondeductible campaign expenses.

> Unlike employment agency fees, we do not think that common understanding in the ordinary affairs of life would consider that campaign expenditures should be encompassed as 'ordinary and necessary expenses * * *.' [*Carey*, *supra*, 56 T.C. at 481].

We agree that there is not a sufficient analogy between employment agency fees and campaign expenses to upset decisions by the Supreme Court and various circuit courts, particularly in light of subsection 162(e)(2)(A).

Plaintiff further urges application of Revenue Ruling 71–470, 1971–2 Cum. Bull. 121 (1972), to the case at bar. In this ruling, the IRS allowed a deduction for a public official's expenses incurred pursuant to fighting a *recall*. The distinction between election expenses incurred in obtaining a position and recall expenses paid *to retain* the job is obvious. Moreover, this Revenue Ruling is insufficient to overcome the result mandated by the Supreme Court and circuit court decisions and subsection 162(e)(2)(A).

In short, plaintiff cannot use subsection 162(a) or 212(1) directly to deduct from income either the campaign expenses or the qualification fee.

(2) Amortization:

Failing to obtain a direct deduction from income for the instant expenses, plaintiff attempts an alternative. In this second "tack," plaintiff argues that he should at least be allowed to treat the expenses as a capital investment and amortize or deduct them each year during the term of his office.

While such an approach carries a certain theoretical appeal in terms of good accounting practice, plaintiff cannot escape the fact that his proposed amortization, if permitted,

would still involve deducting expenses incurred in "trying to be a judge." Whether plaintiff deducts the expenses during the campaign year or spreads the deductions over the term of his judicial office, he is still attempting to deduct expenses for campaigning. *McDonald* and the circuit court cases discussed, *supra*, clearly forbid such deductibility. Having failed to obtain a subsection 162(a) or 212(1) direct deduction for the campaign expenses or qualification fee, plaintiff cannot achieve the same result through amortization. *See Maness* v. *Commissioner*, 367 F. 2d 357 (5th Cir. 1966); *Mays* v. *Bowers*, 201 F. 2d 401 (4th Cir. 1953).

In summary, the instant case presents the question of whether or not plaintiff is entitled to a subsection 162(a) trade or business expense deduction or a subsection 212(1) individual deduction for miscellaneous campaign expenses and a qualification fee incurred during reelection efforts in a Louisiana judicial election. The Supreme Court decision in *McDonald*, *supra*, the rationale of various circuit court cases, and Congressional intent evidenced by subsection 162(e)(2)(A) mandate denial of plaintiff's claims either for a direct deduction or for amortization of the expenses in question.

While good accounting practice might lead one to agree with plaintiff's position, the question of deduction of campaign expenses is presently a closed issue. As the Court noted in *McDonald*:

> It is for Congress to determine the relation of campaign expenditures to tax deductions by candidates for public office, under such circumstances and within such limits as commend themselves to its judgment. [323 U.S. at 63].

If deductions are to be allowed for campaign expenses, Congress, not the courts, must so provide.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion for summary judgment is granted and plaintiff's petition is dismissed.

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S. SANFORD LEVY, ET AL., PETITIONERS

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

ROBERT H. BORK,
Solicitor General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C. 20530.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

The question presented in this federal income tax case is whether the Court of Claims correctly held that an election filing fee and campaign expenditures incurred by a state court judge seeking reelection were not deductible either under Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (26 U.S.C.), as ordinary and necessary business expenses, or under Section 212 as ordinary and necessary expenses incurred for the production of income.

The undisputed facts are as follows: In 1966, after having practiced law for 35 years, petitioner for the first time was elected Judge of Division "D" of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1972, in his successful effort to seek reelection, petitioner paid a $550 qualifying fee to the State Central Committee and paid $14,403.20 as his pro rata share of the costs of sample ballots which were distributed by the

various political organizations supporting his reelection campaign (Pet. App. A 8-9; Pet. 3).

On his 1972 tax return, petitioner claimed as "miscellaneous deductions" the $550 qualification fee and $14,403.20 in campaign costs. On audit, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue disallowed the deductions (Pet. App. A 9). In this refund suit, the Court of Claims upheld the Commissioner's determination (Pet. App. A 8-13).

The Court of Claims correctly held that this case is controlled by *McDonald* v. *Commissioner*, 323 U.S. 57. There, the taxpayer accepted a temporary appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania to be a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. Subsequently, the taxpayer stood for election to the judgeship to which he had been appointed. In order to get the support of the political party, he was obligated to pay to the party an amount which he had been assessed. After losing the election, he sought to deduct the assessment as well as his other campaign expenses. In holding that the expense was not deductible as an expense incurred in carrying on a trade or business, the plurality of this Court stated that the disallowance of the deduction of campaign expenses had been consistently reflected by legislative history, court decisions, Treasury Regulations, and Treasury administrative practice.[1]

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[1]Sections 162 and 212 of the Code respectively permit the deduction of ordinary and necessary expenses incurred in carrying on a trade or business or for the production or collection of income. In *McDonald*, the plurality stated that the statutory antecedent of Section 212 did not expand on the types of expenses deductible under the predecessor of Section 162, but merely enlarged the categories of incomes with reference to which expenses were deductible (323 U.S. at 62).

The considerations set forth in *McDonald* for not allowing the deduction are applicable to this case. Both the expenses here and in *McDonald* were incurred in seeking election to public office. As the plurality noted in *McDonald*, the relationship between expenses incurred in securing election to public office and tax deductions involves issues of far-reaching importance which should be addressed by Congress. However, Congress has thus far enacted no provision allowing the type of deduction which petitioner seeks.[2] Instead, Congress has adopted a general policy that the Treasury should remain neutral in this area.[3] *Cammarano* v. *United States*, 358 U.S. 498;

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[2]The courts of appeals have uniformly applied *McDonald* to deny such deductions. *Nichols* v. *Commissioner*, 511 F. 2d 618 (C.A. 5), certiorari denied, 423 U.S. 912; *Maness* v. *United States*, 367 F. 2d 357 (C.A. 5), certiorari denied, 386 U.S. 932; *Campbell* v. *Davenport*, 362 F. 2d 624 (C.A. 5); *Shoyer* v. *United States*, 290 F. 2d 817 (C.A. 3), certiorari denied, 368 U.S. 835; *Carey* v. *Commissioner*, 460 F. 2d 1259 (C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 409 U.S. 990.

Contrary to petitioner's contention (Pet. 4), Rev. Rul. 71-470, 1971-2 Cum. Bull. 121, does not support the deductibility of his reelection expenses. That ruling provides that expenses incurred by an elected public official in order to defend his position against a recall from office are deductible business expenses. However, the ruling expressly notes that *McDonald* bars the deduction of the campaign expenditures of a taxpayer seeking election to public office.

Rev. Rul. 75-120, 1975-1 Cum. Bull. 55 (Pet. 4), is also distinguishable. It merely provides that employment agency fees are deductible business expenses.

[3]See, *e.g.*, Section 162(e)(2) (nondeductibility as business expenses of amounts contributed to political campaigns or efforts to influence legislation); Section 170(c)(2) (denying charitable contribution deductions with respect to gifts to political campaigns or organizations engaged in influencing legislation); Section 271 (providing that a taxpayer may not deduct as bad debts amounts owed to him by a political party); Section 276 (disallowing deductions for certain indirect contributions to political parties); Section 501(c)(3) (denying tax-exempt treatment to any organization which devotes a substantial part of its activities to influencing legislation or participating in

Christian Echoes National Ministry, Inc. v. *United States*, 470 F. 2d 849 (C.A. 10), certiorari denied, 414 U.S. 864. There is accordingly no statutory basis for petitioner's claimed deduction.[4]

For the reasons stated, it is respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

ROBERT H. BORK,
Solicitor General.

SEPTEMBER 1976.

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political campaigns); Section 642(a)(3) (26 U.S.C. (Supp. V)) (providing that trusts and estates are not entitled to a tax credit for political contributions); Section 4945(a), (d)(1) and (e) (imposing a tax on the expenditures of a private foundation made for the purpose of influencing legislation).

Sections 41 and 218 (26 U.S.C. (Supp. V)), which allow an alternative income tax credit or deduction for political contributions, are a limited exception to this rule. They limit the credit or deduction to maximum dollar amounts.

[4]Since there is no basis in the Code for the claimed deductions, the Court of Claims also correctly rejected petitioner's alternative contention (Pet. 2, 5) that he should be permitted to amortize the expenses at issue over the term of his judgeship. See *Maness* v. *United States*, *supra*; *Mays* v. *Bowers*, 201 F. 2d 401 (C.A. 4), certiorari denied, 345 U.S. 969.